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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1876. NO. 47.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the price.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

RUSSIA DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE OR TURKEY'S IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—To-day's *Official Gazette* states that General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance, within forty-eight hours, of an armistice and suspension of hostilities, otherwise diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off and General Ignatieff, with the whole *personnel* of the embassy, will leave Constantinople. This ultimatum of Russia to Turkey was dispatched from Livadia, where the Russian Court is sojourning, to Constantinople yesterday.

PARIS, October 31.—Advices from Constantinople, last night, say that an armistice was not then signed, but that its signature was regarded as probable.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

LONDON, October 31.—The French and English papers are dissatisfied with the Emperor of Germany's statement about European affairs, in his speech at the opening of the session of the Imperial Parliament of Germany, at Berlin, yesterday. The French papers accept it as a direct menace to France.

ALEXINATZ REPORTED TAKEN BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—It is officially stated that the Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz after several days' fighting.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SERVIAN AUTHORITIES—TURKS MARCHING ON KRUSCHEVATZ.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—Intelligence received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure thence for the army has given rise to a conflict between the Servian civil and military authorities. The Turks were marching upon Kruschevatz and General Tchernayeff is operating with the object of covering that place.

CAUSE OF RUSSIA'S PEREMPTORY COURSE.

VIENNA, October 31.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper), of this city, publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the order to General Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was dispatched by the Czar direct to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by the recent events in Servia, and Turkey's continuing the war, notwithstanding the negotiations pending for an armistice.

BELGIAN SUPPORT TO RUSSIA'S DEMAND.

BRUSSELS, October 31.—*Le Nord* hopes that the European Powers will support Russia's demand, and that the armistice will be signed, but adds that the Porte's dilatory tactics do not facilitate a definite pacification, and will force the Powers to redouble their firmness and energy on the question of guarantees.

SERVIA'S HOPES REVIVING—TURKEY CONTINUES TO TEMPORIZE.

LONDON, October 31.—A telegram from Belgrade says: The consternation caused by the news of the fall of Djunis has been replaced by great activity and a strong reaction in favor of continuing the struggle. Minister Ristics, in conversation to-day, declared that Djunis was not Servia, and that the Government was determined to resist to the last, even though abandoned by all Europe. He attributed the fall of Djunis to a reinforcement of twenty battalions and eighteen heavy siege guns received by the Turks from Kisch. He said that the Turks had been further reinforced by Dervish Pasha, who has just arrived before Novi from the Montenegrin frontier. Prince Milan has arrived at Paratchen. General Tchernayeff's army is at Deligrande and Djunis, and Hervatovich's command is halfway between Djunis and Krujevatz.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* states that a Cabinet council was held to-day, and the ambassadors met at General Ignatieff's residence. According to reports current there this morning, there is still some disagreement relative to the details of the armistice.

DESPERATE MEASURES IN SERVIA—RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM UPSETTING THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says an order has been read in the streets throughout the day, calling on all able-bodied men to prepare themselves for immediate service. The Turks lack transportation, and can therefore advance but slowly. It is rumored that Italy and Austria have offered mediation. A Vienna telegram to the same journal says that it is an established fact that before the Russian ultimatum upset all calculations, the ambassadors at Constantinople telegraphed on Monday to their Governments that the armistice was secured. It is believed in official quarters that Russia, in consequence of the sudden advance of the Turks, no longer wished to have the line of demarcation between the contending forces during the armistice fixed by the positions they might hold at the beginning of the armistice, and that she, therefore, has taken this sudden step.

MIDHAT PASHA TO BE MADE GRAND VIZIER—UNCOMFORTABLE FEELING IN VIENNA.

LONDON, November 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is stated that the Powers have sent a note to Greece strongly urging her not to complicate the situation by assuming a warlike attitude. A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says that it is stated on excellent authority that the Sultan, in order to give proof of his liberal sentiments, has finally determined to make Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier shortly.

The *Standard's* Vienna special represents that the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has produced an uncomfortable feeling in Vienna, and is thought to indicate that the triple alliance is not firm.

THE LONDON "POST" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 1.—The London *Post* says that it has reason to believe that only yesterday, subsequent to the issue of the new Russian instructions, important peaceful telegrams were received from the principals concerned in the negotiations. It hopes, notwithstanding appearances, that General Ignatieff has not reverted to the original demand for a bare six weeks' armistice, which would only snatch the fruits of victory from Turkey and enable the Russians and Servians to enter upon a winter campaign. If conditions possible of acceptance are offered, we may feel certain the Porte will accept them. A few hours will show whether Russia means war. The above is prominently printed in the *Post*. A Berlin dispatch to that paper says: A gloomy feeling prevails here, although it is asserted in diplomatic circles that the Porte has already submitted unconditionally to Ignatieff's demand.

ENGLISH REPORTS OF SERVIAN DESPAIR—FAVORABLE REPORT FROM VIENNA.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch reports that the Russian officers shot several Servian soldiers on Sunday in their endeavors to check the stampede at Djunis. The dread and hatred for their Russian allies have become intense. The levy *en masse* and M. Ristics' declaration concerning a prolonged resistance are idle vaporings. The Government has neither arms nor money for the newly raised levies.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says there is no reason to suppose that the Porte will reject Russia's ultimatum and refuse the armistice. Its consent to the latter was expected every moment before the ultimatum arrived. It remains to be seen how far Russia's conciliatory attitude in regard to the conference will be affected by the incident of the ultimatum.

SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

The *Times* has the following dispatch, dated Paris, October 31, midnight: It is announced this evening that before the expiration of forty-eight hours, the conclusion of an armistice will be officially notified. A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, dated St. Petersburg, October 31st, stigmatizes as bad faith the pushing of military operations by the Turkish Government while negotiations are pending, and says it is this conduct that has compelled Russia to have recourse to compulsion.

THE ARMISTICE REPORTED ACTUALLY SIGNED.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, asserts that an armistice for two months has been signed. A special from Pesth to the same paper says that it is stated that a conference has been resolved upon. The members will be the ambassadors of the six Powers. The sole object will be the pacification of the three insurgent provinces, Russia renouncing the idea of their political autonomy and being satisfied with the self administration defined by England.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, regards the situation as very favorable, and does not think it conceivable that the Porte will resist the Russian demand. Various correspondents confirm the report that the Turks have entered Alexinatz.

THE SERVIAN ARMY RETREATING.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paratchin says that General Tchernayeff has had an interview with Prince Milan there, and it is reported that the Prince has expressed a desire to abdicate. The *News'* Belgrade special reports that General Tchernayeff has abandoned the defense of Krupevatz and ordered Horvatovitch to fall back thither and then move down the Valley of the Morava to Stolatz, where the two portions of the army will be reunited. The army will then fall back on Chuprija. Paratchin is being hastily fortified.

England.

THE LAWS OF NATIONS—MEETING AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, October 31.—The next annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations is announced to be held at Antwerp on the 21st of August next. The Burgomaster and authorities of Antwerp will receive the association by a reception committee from Brussels.

THE GERMAN POLICY.

The London *Times* says, editorially: "It is important to observe that we have notice that Germany abides and will abide by its alliance with Russia, and though it will struggle to keep on good terms with the other Powers, the Government of the Emperor's nephew and friend will remain most closely knit with the Government of Germany."

GLADSTONE REVIEWS THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, October 31.—The *Contemporary Review* contains a paper of Mr. Gladstone's reviewing Mr. Schuyler's book on Turkistan. Extracts from this book have been much quoted here by the pro-Turkish portion of the press to show that the Russians have been guilty of barbarities equal to those charged against the Turks, and the subject has excited great interest. The tendency of Mr. Gladstone's article is to demonstrate that Mr. Schuyler's work is fair and impartial. A particular extract has been seized upon in order to stir up strife. Mr. Gladstone incidentally deprecates the apprehensions of Russia's aggressiveness.

MORE GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, November 1.—American gold coin to the amount of $170,000 was drawn from the Bank of England yesterday for New York.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Fatality on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—List of the Killed and Wounded.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

SCRANTON, October 31.—The fearful accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last night occurred at a small station known as Lehigh Summit, on the Pacono mountain, twenty miles from Scranton. The regular afternoon train to New York and Philadelphia, consisting of seventeen passenger coaches, drawn by three engines, had about twelve hundred passengers on board, principally bound for the Centennial Exhibition. The train was, it appears, two hours behind time, and on reaching the Summit shortly after eight o'clock, stopped to take water from the tank. While there a heavy coal train, drawn by three engines, ran into the rear of the passenger train, telescoping two of the cars through and through, and also breaking five others. The scenes that ensued were heartrending, although by a most miraculous circumstance the number of killed were but few.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The Scranton *Republican* this morning gives the following list of the dead and wounded, all of whom belong to this State: Killed—David R. Pierce, of Hamilton; James Brogg, of Utica. Wounded—Trueman Seymour, of Rome; Cornelius Gay, Preble; Lena Donaid, Hamilton; Mrs. Duffy, Hamilton; Mrs. Dr. Pierce, Hamilton; John Parker, Hamilton; Mrs. Abbott, Hamilton; Mrs. A. Tuttle, Columbus; Mrs. W. S. Parker, North Brookfield; Frank Duffy, Morrisonville; Edward Brainard, Richfield Springs; Albert Thomas, Sherburne; Hugh Reilly, Columbus; Enos Parker, Morrisonville; Mrs. D. L. Norton, Columbus; Miss Maggie Perry, Waterlown; Mrs. Amour, Morrisonville; Mr. Amour, Morrisonville; J. R. Smith, Greene county; E. Jackson, Richfield Springs; Mrs. Latimer, Soders, making in all two killed outright and twenty-five severely injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Gonidsboro Hotel, where a corps of surgeons from Scranton attended. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Dowell and Mrs. Pierce are not expected to recover. A passenger car caught fire in the wreck and was consumed on the track. The dead were conveyed to Scranton this morning at two o'clock. The passengers on the wrecked train were transferred to a special train, and proceeded on their journey at midnight. The scenes and incidents connected with the collision are described as heartrending in the extreme.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special dispatch from Scranton gives the following particulars of the disaster last night to a Centennial train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. At Lehigh Summit the passenger train stopped to take water. On starting one engine became detached; after being again coupled to the second engine another start was made, which resulted in breaking off the last two cars. The two engines and fifteen cars went back for the stray cars, but in coming up missed the coupling. In backing up for the purpose of again coupling to the couple, and when at about forty yards from the two detached cars, the long heavily laden coal train of ninety-three cars, drawn by three engines, which had died during in the center of the train, came driving up at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into the two detached cars and forced them forward into the rear of the fifteen cars, the balance of the train. The two detached cars standing between the two trains were, strange to say, but little damaged, and the rear cars of the fifteen into which they were immediately plunged also suffered little. But the fifth and sixth cars from the rear were literally jammed into kindling wood. The remainder of the passenger train in front was not much injured, and even the engine of the coal train which caused the damage was very little broken up. The passengers were wedged in the wreck in such a way that the seats had to be broken in order to rescue many of the sufferers. Some of the passengers had stepped off the train to wait for the watering of the engines, and so fortunately escaped. These and the uninjured on the train itself immediately set to the work of rescue.

Nine dead and twenty-three gashed and bruised bodies were taken from the wreck. The rear car of the passenger train had the usual red light signal, but the train was very crowded, and the crowd on the platform hid the signal from the engineer of the front engine of the coal train, so the latter claims that he had the passenger train until the coal train was immediately upon it, and the steep grade required all the steam which could be carried.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED—BODIES OF THE DEAD SENT HOME.

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Litigation Commenced About the Lick Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—John H. Lick to-day filed, in the Probate Court, a petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of his father, the late James Lick. This is the first that has been definitely known of his designs, since his arrival here some weeks ago, but it is understood that, in the meantime, there has been an attempt to compromise matters between him and the trustees of the estate, by allowing him a large portion of the residue left to the pioneers and Academy of Science, after providing for the definite bequests in the trust deed. The filing of the petition is considered the beginning of vexatious and expensive litigation.

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THAT ALLEGED DEFICIENCY.

A Democratic Roorback to Juggle Honest Voters—The Charge of Deficiency in the Philadelphia City Treasury Shown to Be Shallowly False and Fraudulent—Statement of the Facts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The dispatch published yesterday, alleging that a deficiency had been discovered in the Philadelphia City Treasury of $308,640, by investigating clerks of Auditor General Temple's office, proves upon examination to be a palpable fraud, discreditable in the last degree to the Democratic officials, from whom it emanates. The claim of deficiency is made upon the report of the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, and the alleged deficiency consists of the difference between the totals of the appraisers' list of licenses and the returns of the Treasurer. Mr. Robert Morris, President of the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, was interviewed on the subject and said: "In this report the Treasurer has been charged by the Auditor General with the full amount of the appraisements, no credit having been allowed for the large number of exemptions and reductions made after the list was published. He also fails to give the Treasurer credit for the amounts that he was unable to collect by process of law by failures, deaths, removals and declining business."

"Mr. Morris, can you give me an approximate amount of the above reductions?"

"Yes; in 1875, as an instance, take the Fifth ward of Philadelphia, the reductions and exemptions amount to about thirty-two thousand dollars."

"Is this ward a fair type of the rest?"

"It is not as regards mercantile licenses, there being other wards that will show a larger reduction."

"What do you think that the reductions and exemptions in the entire city would amount to?"

"That information could be obtained by an examination of the Treasurer's books, but from the facts in my office and from my knowledge of the failure to collect from delinquents by suit, the amount would cover the entire amount charged as deficiency. In 1875 there were several thousand farmers and butchers appraised for the first time, all of whom refused to pay the tax, the Treasurer having been enjoined from collecting by the former, and the suit of the latter not decided until the end of the license year. All of this tax is charged against the Treasurer, when he was not able to collect a cent of it, having been stopped by the courts."

"Will the reductions and exemptions for 1874 equal those of 1875?" asked the reporter.

"They are," answered Mr. Morris, "about the same, excepting the butchers and farmers, who were not appraised that year."

"Take the Fifth ward, for instance, what is the actual difference between the amount actually collected and the appraisement of liquor dealers?"

"About twenty-five thousand dollars. Nine-tenths of the liquor dealers refuse to give to the appraiser the amount of their sales, thus forcing him to make a heavy appraisement, which then requires him to go in an appearance, if they desire a reduction, make oath to their sales, and exhibit their books."

City Treasurer Widener, in another interview stated the case substantially as above, saying, "The Auditor General has made no application to me for any further return or statement than those already furnished, on which my accounts have been settled. My books and accounts can at any time be re-examined and reaudited, as my books are now, and have always been, open to any officer of the Commonwealth having the right to look at them. I can only account for it that we are in the eve of a Presidential election and that it is done for political effect."

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

Sitting Bull Gets Well Thrashed, but Suffers No Diminution of Cheek.

ST. PAUL, October 31.—The *Pioneer-Press* has a special from Bismarck which says that General Miles had a successful fight after an unsuccessful council with Sitting Bull on the 21st and 22d. The fight took place on Cedar creek. A number of Indians were killed and many wounded, the loss of the Government troops being two killed and wounded. General Crook chased the Indians about sixty miles when they divided, one portion going toward the agencies and Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, General Miles following. General Hazen has gone to Fort Peck for four companies of infantry to reinforce Miles. Sitting Bull crossed the river below Fort Peck on the 24th, and had sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

The Oyster Season.

The season of the succulent oyster is full upon us. Pleasant piles of the crusty bivalve once more rise from the tables of the innumerable shops which are devoted to dealing them out to the million, and the rich sea-ish smell wafts to the tempted nostrils of the passers-by. The old inviting signs, "Oysters in every style," calling to mind the delightful multiplicity of ways in which culinary cunning has learned to serve up this favorite food, are brought out from summer obscurity, and are displayed here and there and everywhere. Men of business, whom the close of the oyster season sets completely adrift as to the matter of lunching places, and who wander vaguely from restaurant to restaurant, heedless of what during in the center of the train, came driving up at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into the two detached cars and forced them forward into the rear of the fifteen cars, the balance of the train. The two detached cars standing between the two trains were, strange to say, but little damaged, and the rear cars of the fifteen into which they were immediately plunged also suffered little. But the fifth and sixth cars from the rear were literally jammed into kindling wood. The remainder of the passenger train in front was not much injured, and even the engine of the coal train which caused the damage was very little broken up. The passengers were wedged in the wreck in such a way that the seats had to be broken in order to rescue many of the sufferers. Some of the passengers had stepped off the train to wait for the watering of the engines, and so fortunately escaped. These and the uninjured on the train itself immediately set to the work of rescue.

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WASHINGTON.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS INTENDED IN MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of October, and for the four months ending to-day, being the first third of the current fiscal year:

	October.	July 1 to Oct. 31.
Assorted national bank notes fit for circulation returned to the banks of issue	$ 8,563,200	$43,252,400
Assorted national bank notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes	4,148,400	21,010,900
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing national banks deposited in the Treasury	1,747,300	9,057,000
Totals	$14,458,900	$74,320,300

REPORTED DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES IN BALTIMORE.

Two citizens of Baltimore have sent to the Department of Justice a letter stating that it is currently reported that the Sheriff of that city, through his deputies, is contemplating the arrest of a sufficient number of United States deputy marshals on or before next Tuesday, with the evident intention of weakening the force of the power and presence of those officers on election day, and that the fear of insufficient protection from the United States Government, in case of the arrest of said deputy marshals, has produced a profound sensation among Republicans, which makes it exceedingly difficult to procure a sufficient number, in some localities, of volunteers for the position of deputy marshals on election day.

CONFERENCE OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who arrived in this city this morning in company with Secretary Cameron and General Sherman, called at the Executive Mansion before the Cabinet meeting. They were closeted with the President for nearly two hours. Afterwards Generals Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at the headquarters of the army.

LARGE ISSUE OF POSTAL CARDS.

The number of postal cards issued during the month ending to-day was 28,116,000, being an increase of 2,977,560, or nearly fifteen per cent. over the issues of October of last year. This is the largest issue of cards occurring in any one month since the introduction of cards, some three years ago.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, rising barometer, variable winds shifting from northeast to southeast, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains. For the Middle States, rising and stationary barometer, winds mostly from the south and west, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. The Ohio river will continue slowly rising at and below Louisville.

Warm weather is reported from Savannah, with five interments from yellow fever during the past two days.

The Betts House at Gleenwood, Iowa, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $60,000; insurance now known.

One hundred Sioux Indians left Sydney, Nebraska, yesterday *en route* to the Indian Territory, on a tour of inspection.

Governor Hartranft yesterday issued a proclamation setting apart the 30th of November as a day of Thanksgiving.

An embezzling express messenger, named George Lambeth, after dodging the detectives for three years, surrendered himself at Memphis yesterday.

A fearful rainstorm of thirty-six hours' duration, flooding the country, carrying away bridges, and drowning five stock, is reported from Southwestern Indiana.

A fire at half-past three o'clock this morning totally destroyed Sumner's Opera House building at Akron, Ohio, which includes the Opera House, Sumner's Hotel and several stores. Loss $75,000.

The steamers Pomerania, from Hamburg, and Greece, from London, have arrived at New York. The Anchovia, from New York, has arrived at London, and the Fourth, from Baltimore, at Queenstown.

There is still very great prostration of general business in Jamaica in consequence of the recent commercial panic. Confidence is beginning to be restored, however, and there are indications of improving business.

John Murray, a New York burglar, who robbed the residence of General George B. McClellan at Orange, New Jersey, has been sentenced to eighteen years in the State prison, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Sheriff Mills, of Baltimore, says the report that he intends to arrest United States deputy marshals on or before election day is without foundation. On the contrary, he will assist United States marshal with a *posse comitatus* if called upon.

A Pottsville dispatch says: An explosion of fire damp occurred last night in the Wadesville colliery near St. Clair. Three men, named Dormandy, Ryley and Welsh, were shockingly burned, but it is thought not fatally. The damage done was considerable and it will be several days before work in the mine can be resumed.

A New York dispatch of last night says: The United States District Attorney called upon Mr. Janes, Clerk of the Common Pleas, to-day, and, saying he had undoubted proof of numerous frauds in taking out naturalization papers, asked permission to look the records for the whole year examined. This was refused.

A false alarm of fire created a panic in the Chinese Theater, on Jackson street, San Francisco, Monday night. The building was crowded, and a rush having been made for the single means of exit, many persons were trampled down in the confusion. The police dragged out twenty dead persons and about the same number of wounded.

Conversions in large numbers are resulting from the Moody and Sankey meetings at Chicago. Of one hundred people at one inquiry meeting, every one professed a charge of heart. Not less than three hundred such cases have occurred since Sunday. In yesterday's noon prayer-meeting, requests for prayer were presented from nearly every part of the English speaking world.

A New York dispatch says: The violent storms which have been reported as occurring east of Cape Hatteras may possibly account for the delay of the Franklin with William M. Tweed. No signs of the vessel could be discovered from Sandy Hook yesterday. The observers could only see about six miles, the atmosphere being very black. None of the incoming vessels had seen the Franklin.

The Salem, New Jersey, court convened yesterday morning, and at two P. M. the State Prosecutor moved an indictment against James Weeden, John Clark, Samuel Collyer, Martin Neary and Richard Goodwin, for the murder of the youth Walker in the late prize fight. They are all to be tried together. There is much excitement, and there is a rumor that indictments will also be found against several prominent Philadelphians for being present at the fight.

The total cash admissions to the Centennial during last week were 566,023. The cash receipts for the week were $282,054. The Exhibition has been open 184 days, and during that time the total number of cash admissions has been 6,924,463; the receipts in cash have been $3,278,483 25; the total number of admissions, cash and free, has been 9,053,925. It is considered certain that the financial success of the Exhibition will be such as to admit the payment of at least seventy-five per cent. on the stock subscribed.

At the islands of St. Martin, St. Barts and Aequilla, in the West Indies, much damage was done by the recent gales. At the former place several vessels were stranded. One schooner, the Most Beloved, sunk at her moorings, the crew escaping on shore. Great havoc is reported, especially in the French quarter, as many as two hundred and fifteen houses having been destroyed in that part alone. At St. Barts the main line of communication of property is also great and much distress prevails among the poor of these islands. A correspondent at St. Barts writes that some forty houses were blown down and destroyed and sixty injured.

Destructive Fire in Petrolia—Loss $36,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERS, PA., October 31, 1876.

This morning at a quarter past five, a fire broke out in Peter Currier's grocery and bakery at Petrolia. The fire spread rapidly and in spite of the efforts of the fire department of Petrolia and the Union Hose Company of Karns City, eleven buildings were destroyed and others damaged. The well directed efforts of the fire department only saved the balance of the town. The losses foot up $36,000. The insurance is only twelve thousand.

LANCASTER.

The People Moving En Masse—Prospects of an Enormous Vote and a Grand Republican Majority—The Contest Over the First Assembly District.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LANCASTER, PA., October 27, 1876.

The Republicans of Lancaster county are making a most excellent campaign and with results evident and satisfactory. The Chairman of the County Committee, Mr. D. W. Thompson, deserves great credit for his industry and zeal, in addition to his duties as Chairman, for the past ten days he has made speeches almost nightly, and is booked for similar service for the rest of the campaign. The fact that the voters of this county are thoroughly awake to the importance of the coming election is shown by the universal determination of the people to turn out. In this county, perhaps in larger proportion than any other in the Commonwealth, there is a large vote only moved by great interests, and the necessities of the present occasion are fully appreciated. The Congressional vote of 1874 showed 10,505 Republican and 6,220 Democratic. A careful canvass of the county indicates that in the coming election the Republican vote will range somewhere between 14,500 and 16,000, and the Democratic from 8,500 to 9,000. If the present bent of public sentiment continues in the next ten days as in the past, if the vote would exceed 16,000 it would not be surprising. Under these circumstances the Republican majority may reach 7,000 to 8,000, and will not fall below 6,000 under the most possible condition of things. An average of three meetings a night, five nights in the week, is now being held. The meetings are addressed by home talent. Among the names to be mentioned are Chairman Thompson, Jacob B. Amwake, J. Henry Brown and Walter Franklin; J. B. Cottrell, of Columbia, and H. H. Landis, Major C. Kennedy, B. F. Eshleman, W. A. Wilson and W. B. Weaver, of the county. The city of Lancaster, which first went Republican by a majority of twenty-one in 1859, has since been steadily on the increase until it has run up to 200 on a full vote of both parties. The aggregate of a full vote would be 5,400.

With respect to the Congressional contest, A. Herr Smith, the present member, and George Nauman being the candidates, it is simply a question of majorities. The Assemblyman for the First or city district, however, the fight is very lively. The Republican candidate is William Leaman, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in 1860, a lawyer of undoubted ability and a gentleman of social standing. The Democracy are heading by Jacob L. Steinmetz. The present member of the Legislature from this district was elected by eleven Republican majority. This cannot be taken, however, as a fair basis of last campaign, as there was very decided and outspoken dissection in his case. The Republicans of Allegheny can look for an excellent report from Lancaster, their interior stronghold in the East. Let the Western stronghold do as well and the campaign, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, will end in more than a triumph.

DEB. R. K.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, October 31, 1876.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held to-night at Walker's Hall. James Simp presided, with a large number of vice presidents. Judge S. Newton Pettis delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign and was listened to with great attention. The Burke's Band discoursed the meeting with songs and music. Colonel Curtis delivered a short and impressive address. Another meeting is to be held on Thursday evening, to be addressed by George W. Decamp, of Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, October 23, 1876.

The Republican voters of Apollo borough and vicinity had a grand rally in this place on Wednesday evening, October 18. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. H. Geer, of Butler county, Republican candidate for State Senator in this district. He delivered a very able and eloquent address, which was listened to by a large concourse of Republicans. He spoke for over one hour, and his remarks elicited much applause. While in our place he made a host of friends and left a good promise for him sixty of a majority. We are alive and working, and propose to elect our whole ticket. Our Democratic club, which was organized some time since, now numbers one hundred men, all uniformed and under command of Major H. A. Cochran. The Democrats have been trying for over two weeks to organize a similar club, but so far have accomplished nothing. We are going to give them a call, but suppose it is either scarcity of money or because they see that their cause is hopeless—probably the latter.

REPUBLICAN.

JUDGE JENKS' LOVE FOR THE UNION SOLDIER.

General Harry White, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fifth district, charged his opponent, Judge Jenks, with having dismissed a wounded soldier, named J. F. Wilson, from a clerkship to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which Jenks denied, alleging that Wilson resigned voluntarily. This man Wilson had his jaw shot away by a rebel ball, and was known as "Shot-away" Wilson, in consequence of the terrible nature of his wound. Hear what he has to say on the matter of his discharge:

PEORIA, ILL., October 21, 1876.

H. L. Thomas, Esq., Washington, D. C.

SIR:—Supplementing my letter of the —instant, I desire to say that if Mr. Jenks has stated that "I resigned the clerkship to the Committee on Pensions to enter the university," he has stated what is not true. The truth is, I did not resign at all. Mr. Jenks simply informed me that he had appointed another man in my place, and that was all there was of it. In my former letter I stated my belief that Mr. Jenks desired to retain me, and I believe so still; but when he states I "resigned to enter the university," he wanders very far from the truth.

Yours truly, J. F. WILSON.

The Republican conferees of Fayette and Greene have nominated Wm. S. Craft, of Fayette, for the State Senate.

It is believed that the Temperance vote of Luzerne county will be cast almost unanimously for the Republican ticket.

There is a good prospect of the defeat of the notorious Frank Beamish, Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Scranton district.

Next to Ananias, the editor of the *Post* and Baron Munchausen, the Pittsburgh correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* is the biggest perverter of the truth on record.

P. S. Hay, a nominee on the Democratic ticket of Somerset county for Associate Judge, has resigned that position owing to business relations and circumstances not foreseen at the time of his nomination.

This is no year to cast complimentary votes for Democratic candidates. Vote the Republican ticket without scratching a name. The Democrats intend to throw no votes away. Remember that when you go to the polls.

Frank D. Collins, of Scranton, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eleventh district, has a bad record, and nothing but the large party majority will carry him through. He is a man of little reputation, a rank free trader, and was one of the four in the Pennsylvania delegation that voted against the Centennial appropriation.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, a prominent Democratic lawyer, declares in answer to an invitation from Wm. McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to deliver campaign speeches, that he is opposed to the election of Tilden. He says: "I see no difference between Tilden and Hayes, judging from the respective platforms on which they respectively stand and their written pledges, except that Tilden is for *ultra* free trade while Hayes is not."

Senator Wm. A. Wallace is announced to spe

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

PRESIDENT GRANT will go home to Galena, Illinois, to vote for HAYES and WHEELER next Tuesday.

"PROCRASTINATION is the thief of time." Look out for him from now till election. Every moment should be improved.

TILDEN'S letter concerning the rebel claims is thinner than anything ever fabricated in the darkened lace-rooms of Europe.

UNDER the Republican administration since the war the fiscal case stands thus:

Net earnings for ten years	$405,829,005
Average annual surplus	40,582,900

BEAR in mind that the Democratic House at its last session removed fifty-seven Union soldiers, most of them crippled, and appointed forty-seven Confederate soldiers in their places.

"THOUGH you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it." If TILDEN is elected he will be entirely in the control of the rebel element of the Democracy.

THE comparison of national credit under the Republican and Democratic parties stand thus:

Democratic rates of borrowing	12 per cent.
Republican rates of borrowing	6 per cent.

THE "economic" case between the Republican and Democratic parties stand thus:

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.	
Increase of debt in four years	$45,668 991
REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.	
Decrease of debt in eleven years	$33,079,755

STURGEON, the great English preacher, in a recent sermon dealt the following trenchant blow at TILDEN and his hypocritical cry of "reform." "One may talk about his religion so much that he has no time to practice it. One good act, however, proves more than the longest sentence ever uttered."

THOMPSON, the Democratic Tycoon of Ohio, has issued a secret circular to the TILDEN organs of that State, commanding them to talk confidently and exultingly about the election of old Usufruct, without an if or the expression of a doubt. The *Post* has probably received a copy. At least it obeys orders to the letter.

THERE are thousands of young men in this country, recently graduated from schools and colleges, who will cast their first ballot for the Presidential candidate next Tuesday. Let all such remember that TILDEN is the deadly enemy of the common school system, and that he has dealt it many a cowardly stab in the dark.

KEEP it in mind that the main question pending in this political canvass, is whether the people most desire to honor those who saved the Union, or those who sought to destroy it. That is the issue. The leader for secession, TILDEN, now, was a leader for secession then. The leader for Union, HAYES, now, was a leader for the Union then.

THE Detroit *Post* thus epigrammatically epitomizes TILDEN's pitiful appeal for votes:

Please, good people, vote for me. Please do. I am actually willing to promise, on my honor, that I will not plunder the Treasury empty, if you will trust me just this once. Please vote for me. Really, now, I won't steal, if you'll elect me. Do, please, elect me—I'll be good.

NO REPUBLICAN can afford to take the responsibility, either by his affirmative or negative action, of aiding the Democracy in the efforts they are making to continue, in the Forty-fifth Congress, the control they have had in the Forty-fourth. A vote for ERRETT and BAYNE is a vote for loyalty and liberty. A vote for HOPKINS and COCHRAN is a vote for "the solid South."

THE effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Southern insurance cases appears to reach wider than was at first supposed. It is said in high legal circles that the principle laid down by the court in such that all parties who have taken out a policy of life insurance, and then failed through one cause or another to continue the payment of premiums, can recover the equitable value of the amounts so paid by them.

PUSH the remaining work preparatory to election. The time draws near. The stake is great. Your best efforts are needed. The contest will be close. It will be vigorous. Do not rest a moment till after next Tuesday. There is not a State south of Mason and Dixon's line on which the Republicans can count with any confidence. The party must rely now, as it did in the days of civil war, upon a loyal and united North. Work!

LET every honest Greenbacker remember that the already published frauds of circulating TILDEN and HENDRICKS electoral tickets, with COOPER and CARY headings, is part of a deliberately arranged conspiracy to transfer the rank and file to TILDEN, and leave them without any electoral ticket representing their views. They are beginning to understand the trick, and are not likely to be caught by it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Syracuse, in that State, says that one company, with $100,000 or more capital, will start in that city if HAYES is elected, but will not start if TILDEN is chosen. If the company begins work it will employ one hundred or one hundred and fifty men. Such cases are by no means rare, and the reason is plain. One event will give confidence. The other will destroy it. Let the working men of the country lay these facts to heart.

A RESOLUTION offered by Mr. FORT, of Illinois, instructing the officers of the Democratic House of Representatives, in filling the subordinate positions under their authority, to give to well qualified crippled Union soldiers the preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army, was defeated, every Democrat, including HOPKINS and COCHRAN, voting against it, while every Republican voted for it. This shows that if TILDEN is elected, crippled Union soldiers will have to give away to Confederate soldiers.

BEN. HILL is making speeches in Georgia. He tells the people that "infidelity to the cause of a solid South is the highest crime;" that the "North has always been on the offensive, and the South on the defensive, under the Constitution;" that "the South is now solid, and he hopes it ever will be." Think of it, loyal men. Within a single decade, after the surrender of LEE, the rebels who appeared utterly prostrate and broken again constitute the ruling element in Congress, browbeating and bullying the spokesmen of the loyal North, and casting the foulest slanders upon the memory of the great men who held the helm of State through the dreadful years of the slaveholder's rebellion!

EVERY Republican paper in the State should see to it that its issue of this week has all the names of the Republican candidates, from the highest to the lowest, absolutely correct. Many voters among the Democrats may desire to vote for some of the Republican nominees, and may undertake to write the names of such Republicans nominated upon their tickets. Such voters of scratched tickets will be almost sure to make mistakes if the Republican journals have been publishing the names wrongly. Voters are apt to look to the tickets as published in the newspapers for information; hence mistakes in the newspapers may cause the loss of many votes. It is impossible to be too careful.

ONE of the main differences between the Republican and Democratic parties in their methods of dealing with political crimes, is that the former punishes them, while the latter rewards. There never was in the history of this nation, so stupendous a crime as that of the late war of the rebellion, for it was the embodiment of all crimes; yet the Democrats reward with the very highest offices in their gift men who were leaders in, and did most to prolong that war. They now profess, in order to gain power, that the war was wrong, and even boast that a few hundred of their members fought on the Union side; yet whenever they can, they give preference to men who were loudest in voice and greatest in effort in opposing the war to suppress the rebellion. Where do they not select some decent Union man for their standard bearers, in place of thoroughbred copperheads? HOPKINS and COCHRAN were nothing else than the nastiest of these reptiles, yet they are selected to *represent the Democratic party!* There seems to be no variation in these selections; and we may therefore conclude that the best recommendation in that party is a record open and unequivocal, pure and unmixed, of sympathy for rebels and their cause. They try to figure out one word, one sentence, or even a nod of Governor TILDEN, which by strained construction would even for a time be favorable to the war for the Union. Why all this effort? There were a number of men who were true and loyal during the late war, whom they could have selected, and whose war records were honorable; *but they did not want* such. They sought and found two copperhead leaders, the greatest of the party, and of these they made one their candidate for President, and the other their candidate for Vice President. They made the same kind of selection in Indiana, and they do the same all through the South." After all this they appeal to Republicans to let bygones be by-gones! It is only a race; and it seems clear that so long as Democrats can hold up their war record, the Republicans can do the same.

DURING the campaign of 1844 the Democrats of Pennsylvania inscribed on their banners, "POLK, DALLAS, SHUNK and the tariff of '42," and their orators traveled the State and sang out to the people the assurance that POLK was a better tariff man than CLAY—and on those promises deceived many prominent manufacturers, who were induced to aid in the election of POLK. The repeal of the Tariff act of 1842 by a Democratic Congress, was the result of the stupidity of Pennsylvania's support of POLK.

IN 1852 Governor BIGLER and other Democratic speakers took up the Democratic platform and assured the people that if they would once more trust that party they would "frown down any effort, whether within or out of Congress, to again agitate the slavery question." The people of the North elected PIERCE, and the Kansas-Nebraska act, with border ruffianism, were the fruits it bore.

IN 1856 the Democratic party again went before an outraged people, and JAMES BUCHANAN authorized his friends to say to the freemen of America that the free State people should have fair play; and in that year "BUCHANAN, BRECKENRIDGE and Free Kansas" was the war cry, while "bleeding Kansas" and "freedom shriekers" were sneeringly thrown out to the Republicans. By fraud BUCHANAN was elected, and the Lecompton Constitution, with its bloody and diabolical concomitants, was the result.

The year 1876 has arrived, and TILDEN becomes the candidate of the Democratic party. He finds that his party is in favor of indemnifying rebels for property destroyed by a war of their own making; and knowing that the loyal people of the North have no confidence in his party, but are really fearful that a Democratic Congress will pass favorably on those claims, Mr. TILDEN, like his predecessors, steps to the front and tries to "pour oil on the troubled waters" by assuring us that he will veto any bill of the kind, if passed by Congress, in the event of his election. POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN had borne spotless names, in both their private and official lives previous to their election, and they deceived and betrayed the people through a gross violation of their pledges. TILDEN has shown himself a traitor to his country, and a dishonored trickster in his private and official life, and yet his party expects us to trust him.

The South, which then controlled the Democratic party, influenced POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN to do what they did; and that same South, which now *owns and rules* the Democratic party—and must furnish nearly all the votes to elect TILDEN, if he can be elected—will *compel* TILDEN to sign any bill they may pass to please the rebels.

After such gross and wicked betrayal of a people by a party, shall we once more stand over the control of this Government to the same party, and reap the bitter fruits which they have heretofore been forced to reap?

For forty years the Democratic party has been false to the people and to its promises. They have at no time made a promise which they kept or intended to keep, save when they threatened to rebel, and any promise they now make will just as certainly be broken. They have been trained in a school which holds that "the end justifies the means," and in their eyes neither murder nor treason—much less lying—is any crime, so that they reach the end they seek by this they consider.

If TILDEN should be elected with a Democratic Congress a rebel claims bill will be at once introduced, and the rebels will compel its passage, since the whole South has a common interest in the measure. After its passage TILDEN will sign it, no matter what promise he may now make.

To put the best phase on the Democracy and its candidates, every one must admit that there is a doubt in regard to their position, whilst there can be no doubt of the course which the Republican party and its candidates will pursue. The interests at stake are too momentous to warrant the citizens of a great nation in acting on an uncertainty, and supporting a party whose record is filled on every page with broken pledges.

The Republican party has redeemed every pledge it has made to the people, whilst the Democratic party has violated all. Which shall we trust?

SENATOR MORTON has addressed a letter to the editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in which he throws some new light on the subject of counting the electoral vote. Up to 1865, there had been no rule of law on the subject, the count having been made under the general directions given in the Constitution. In January, 1865, the twenty-second joint rule was adopted, providing the form and method for making the count, and enacting, among other things, that when the two Houses assembled in the hall of the House to witness the count, if any objection was made by any member of the House or Senate to receiving any electoral vote or votes, the two Houses should immediately separate, and each, in its own chamber, without any debate, vote upon the objection, and if the objection was not overruled by the vote of both Houses then the electoral vote or votes objected to were not to be received. This rule was regarded as too broad and dangerous, inasmuch as either House could, upon the most trivial pretext, reject the vote of a State. In 1873, when the electoral vote was counted, Senator THOMAS was thrown out, by the Senate, because the certificate of the Governor had not been attested by the seal of the State. In like manner, the House rejected certain votes from Georgia, cast for Mr. GREELEY, on the ground that that candidate was then dead. Mr. MORTON introduced an amendment to the joint rule, providing that no electoral vote should be rejected unless by concurrent action of both Houses, and also reported a bill covering this amendment and providing for a limited debate upon any objection made to an electoral vote. This bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House, the Democrats opposing and making it a party measure. The joint rules expire with each Congress, but as they relate to matters about which there is usually no dispute, they have been generally accepted by a new Congress without readoption; with the perfect understanding, however, that either House has full power to dissent to any or all of them. On this point Mr. MORTON remarks:

At the last session the Senate, by resolution, expressly dissented from the twenty-second joint rule, thus taking away any argument of assent or adoption that might be drawn from mere silence. The matter now stands as if no such rule had ever been in existence, and unless further action is had by Congress before the day fixed for counting the votes in February, the count will have to be made under the general direction of the constitutional provision.

This provision of the Constitution (already published in the COMMERCIAL) leaves several important things open to construction, to which Mr. MORTON refers as follows:

The votes of the several electoral colleges are to be sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate, and by him to be opened only, and for the first time, in the presence of the two Houses when they are assembled to witness the counting of the vote. It has generally been considered that the two Houses are assembled, not as a joint convention, or as constituting one body made up of the members of each House, but that each is present in its own capacity to witness the counting of the vote. The President of the Senate is to open the packages containing the electoral votes in the presence of the two Houses, "and the votes shall then be counted." By whom shall the votes be counted, and who shall determine and pronounce the result? If the two Houses thus assembled do not constitute a joint convention with the power in that character to count the votes and determine the result, then the two Houses cannot act at all except each in its separate capacity; and acting in that way they could take no action which would be of a binding character unless both Houses concurred in it. If the two Houses cannot, thus determine the result and count the votes, then it must be done by the President of the Senate, and it will be for him to determine and announce the result. * * * As to what power or control the two Houses acting separately may exercise over the counting of the votes, and the determination as to who has been elected, has been the subject of discussion, and about which there has been a great difference of opinion.

From the above it is clear, as we have heretofore held, that the Democratic managers have not the slightest ground for claiming that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, either by common consent or from any other circumstance; and if the House should attempt to nullify the will of any State, by throwing out its electoral vote, the act will be clearly revolutionary and treated as such.

IT HAS been often remarked that the Republicans are a reading people, and that the Democrats are not; and that this fact alone accounts for the ignorance prevailing in the latter named party. It may possibly have been but an assertion, like many others put forward during political campaigns; but whether true or not, there are many facts that can be offered in support of it. In Allegheny county the Democratic party has for its organ the *Post*, which is likewise the organ of the Pope. This paper is the only daily paper of that party published in the county in the English language. On the other hand, the Republican party has the COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch* and *Gazette* in the morning, and in the evening the *Leader*, *Chronicle*, *Telegraph* and *Mail*. In point of circulation the *Post* stands fourth or fifth. Again, there is a large number of weekly papers published in the county, and among them where one Democratic paper is found there are half a dozen Republican. Nor is Allegheny county an exception in this regard. Among the half dozen papers printed in Beaver county the Democrats have none. They make desperate attempts to run one down there, but it rarely runs longer than two years, when it runs out. In Lawrence county the last regular Democratic paper "folded its tent" several months ago for want of patronage. Washington county will add to the list and furnish further proof of the remark that "Republicans read." Then how do Democrats rally their hosts so well? Mainly because the latter do not require anything but an order, never a reason. Ignorance is the mother of Democracy as much as Catholicism. When men read liberally they cease to be followers of either. It is plain that Republicans read, for in the various counties named their is evidence of many papers published by that party, while in some of them only a few, and the others none for Democracy.

THE evidence goes to show that the Democratic managers in New York city were accessories before the fact in the infamous plot of the Pennsylvania Democracy to carry Philadelphia and the State for TILDEN, by the printing and diffusion of bogus tax receipts. It was necessary to secure a peculiar water-marked paper. This was finally manufactured in Connecticut, and the desired article is said to have been produced by the assistance of TILDEN's Democratic "Literary Bureau" in Liberty street. The package was taken from a hotel in Cortlandt street, New York, and afterwards carried to Philadelphia, where it was seized, as has been stated. In view of these criminal facts, what is the duty of good men and patriots in the impending crisis? . Will they be fulfilling their obligations to the country, to themselves and their posterity, by giving their support to a Presidential candidate like TILDEN, whose whole political life has been devoted to the introduction of sinister elements in the management of elections, involving the most serious danger to republican institutions? No one has even dared to hint that HAYES has ever been implicated in any transaction intended to corrupt the ballot, or to secure an unfair advantage for himself. Nothing has ever appeared to present him in an unfavorable light before the country. His record is as clear as the noonday sun, and equally open to inspection by those who wish to look upon its brightness. As between him and TILDEN there can be no possible comparison which is not infinitely favorable to the former.

SOME days ago we published an article under the caption of "Sheffield Coming to America," in which it was stated that the Messrs. SANDERSON, of Sheffield, having, with many other producers of cutlery, failed in getting the British Government to commit itself to a protective policy, as the only means of successfully competing with American manufacturers, had determined to establish works at Syracuse, New York, under the aupices of Messrs. SWEET & Co. We now observe, by the Sheffield *Independent* of September 30, that a savage protest has been entered against such intended action on the part of the Messrs. SANDERSON, which had caused great excitement and despondency among English capitalists. We have not room for the article in full, but its conclusion is most significant, as showing the faith which English free traders have in their ally on this side the ocean—the Democratic party.

If, in conclusion, we are asked what are the other steel manufacturers to do who trade to America? we say, do nothing, urge on as you were doing, give your customer value for his dollar, and taking an active interest in every new process for cheapening production. Messrs. Sweet & Co. evidently believe that the present tariff is to be perpetual. We do not. On the contrary, we consider its race is nearly run. When the Democrats succeed in the elections they will probably be in power for many years. Now, if there is one thing to which that party is pledged it is the utter destruction of the present tariff system. Its protection question against Sheffield is destroyed or mitigated by legislation of a more enlightened character, then a new era will dawn. We therefore say wait and watch. We hope that what we have said will strip this move of Sanderson Brothers & Co. of any portentous character, and prove that it is wholly a private affair, and not one which indicates any new pit-fall for the trade.

THERE is not a business man in Allegheny county who would not, and who does not, without a single exception, take warning from a man who, in the ordinary course of dealing, remarks: "You need not be afraid of me; I am an honest man." Any one with experience—and most of our business men have experience—will testify to the assertion that, in every case where a party gives such warning, it is merely to throw him off guard, so that some scheme of villainy may be more easily accomplished. It is so in politics. The Democratic party is now hoarse over its bawling, from one end of the land to the other, that it is honest. We hear men boast of it who never were guilty of an honorable transaction in their lives with good motives. It is not necessary for an honest man to keep telling it to every one he meets, and whenever any one tells it himself, it is evidence that no other one will. Beware of these professed "reformers."

THERE are two conditions precedent to Republican success in the ensuing election. These are a full vote and an honest vote. Given these conditions, and the country is assuredly Republican. Are Republicans willing to let this election go by default? Are they prepared to see the credit of the Government lowered and the South reinstated in power? Are they willing to surrender all that has been gained during the last twenty years? If they are not, they must not fail in their political duty. It is work that is going to carry this election. It is easy to do one's duty when crowds stand around to applaud. It needs but little courage to march in a torchlight procession or to throw up one's hat at a political meeting when the very air is pulsating with enthusiasm. All these are well enough in their way; but it is the quiet dropping of the ballot in the box that wins victory. Thorough organization, supplemented by personal individual work, will bring certain victory to the Republican candidates and cause.

SOME of the Democratic papers are asking, with what is intended to be cutting irony, if Secretary CHANDLER is paid $10,000 as a Cabinet officer to direct the Republican canvass. Perhaps the people of New York State might ask if TILDEN is paid a salary as Governor in order to elect himself President. He is running his own canvass, has not been in Albany for nearly two months, and is utterly neglecting his duties as the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State of the Union. Since the days when AARON BURR directed his canvass for the Presidency from New York city, the country has witnessed no such personal interference as that which the Democratic candidate is now displaying. It is an anomaly in political history, and should of itself be sufficient to insure his defeat.

THE workingmen of Allegheny county, especially the operatives in the various manufacturing establishments, should poll a solid vote for the Republican nominees for Congress. Free trade Democracy is pledged to break down our iron and other industrial establishments, which give employment to thousands of industrious men. Democracy would shut up these factories and turn the workmen out to scrape the streets, or to hunt work in the country. Look to your interests, workingmen, and protect your families. The Republican party will stand by you in the future as in the past.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Blue-gray slate is a new color.

Antelopes are slaughtered solely for their hides in Wyoming.

Northwestern skies are darkened by millions of wild pigeons.

The doctrine of election will be settled in the course of a week.

Blue Jeans will be inaugurated in gray. Typical of the inner man.

Screw-worms in the nose are carrying off some of the population of Texas.

Apples are selling in New England at five cents a bushel. A chance for Eves.

More Mountain Meadow murderers are to be dealt with, and made, we hope, to look after Lee.

Bears are very active in making mutton of sheep in the Northwest. No returns as to wool are made.

"The Pathos of Disappointment." It will be felt and known by the Democratic party in one week from this time.

New York city contains no statue of Alexander Hamilton, and a public movement is to be organized to provide one.

England is now importing live American sheep. Mutton in the British market has long been held at an extravagant price.

Speakers and writers who are so fond of designating the 7th as the *ides* of November must all have been born on the *calends* of April.

When a man gets very drunk he insists on beginning every sentence he says with, "Soberly, now," and all of TILDEN's thieves cry out "reform."

The colored people of the South show their appreciation of General Butler's services by presenting him with a beautiful sword studded with diamonds, garnets and amethysts, and valued at $1,500.

A canary belonging to a New York gentleman died recently at the ripe old age of twenty-four years and nine months. There is no record of any canary attaining this remarkable age before.

What is claimed to be the thickest armor-plate yet produced was rolled recently at Sheffield, England. It is twenty-four inches thick and is supposed to be invulnerable to the heaviest artillery.

The Alabama Claims Court has been in session for about two weeks, and is progressing very rapidly with its business. Of the 356 cases upon the docket at the beginning of the present term, 132 have been already disposed of.

The bite of a mad cat will produce rabies as well as that of a mad dog. A case of this kind is reported in Jersey City, where a woman bitten by a cat last August died the other day with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

The result of recent investigations in the French Academy seem to prove that water in which animals and plants of higher organization will thrive is fit to drink; and on the other hand, water in which only the infusoria and lower cryptograms will grow is unhealthy.

There are single mills at Dahlonega, Georgia, that get out $5,000 worth of gold a month, and not less than $30,000 worth of gold reaches Atlanta from North Georgia every month, possibly $50,000. Several specimens of silver ore, taken from a field near Gainesville, assay $76 to the ton.

There was not a honey bee in California previous to the discovery of the gold mines, and now there is not a locality suitable to the industry where it is not to some extent prosecuted. Two hundred thousand pounds of honey were shipped from that State to New York in one consignment, recently.

The commission provided for by Congress to investigate the subject of railway mail transportation will take strong grounds, in their forthcoming report, in favor of the re-establishment of fast mail trains, and will support their recommendations by the best evidence of their necessity.

A few days ago one of the richest men in Massachusetts put an attachment upon the potatoes of a poor creditor, and in its execution the matter was complicated by the exhumation of fifteen bushels, more or less, of potatoes belonging to a pauper who had expected soon to be able to relieve the town of caring for him by the crop, but who now falls back into the arms of the town again.

A sensation has been created on Jersey City by the discovery of a gold mine on the sinking a well. The workmen, after passing through a vein of iron ore, struck a quartz vein containing gold, at a depth of nine hundred feet. Geologists suppose that this quartz belongs to the Appalachian range running from Nova Scotia to the Gulf, and having outcroppings in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

The emancipation of the serfs in Russia has resulted in great poverty among their former owners. In the Tver province government of Kutais the last census gives 105 nobles to every 1,000 of the population, or in all 30,000 members of the nobility, of whom 24,000 are without any means of support, the act of emancipation having deprived them of the greater part of their estates as well as the ownership of the laborers.

The Bangor *Whig* is in possession of a literary curiosity in the shape of "The New School History of the United States," written from a Southern standpoint. The rebellion is denominated "The Sectional War," and Mr. Lincoln "The Sectional President." General Butler, according to this veracious history, received the name of "Beast" by the common consent of Europe and America. Jackson, who shot Colonel Ellsworth, is "a patriotic martyr," while Ellsworth is characterized as "a famous rough." It is in use in many Southern schools.

The tonnage of all the railroads in the United States the past year was 200,000,000 tons, having increased forty fold in the past twenty-five years. At $50 per ton the value would be $10,000,000,000. The canals of the country transported not less than 10,000,000 tons, worth $500,000,000, of which the Erie took one-half. The tonnage of vessels employed in the domestic trade of the United States is 4,000,000 tons. Estimating four voyages a year and allowing for light freights, the tonnage moved in this way may be placed at 15,000,000 tons per annum, worth $750,000,000. This gives a grand total of $11,250,000,000 per annum as the volume of the internal commerce of the United States. This is ten times as great as our imports and exports combined.

PERSONAL.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is on the way to Rome to intercede for Papal countenance to the cause of imperialism in France.

Nasby has become a Benedict. "Now we *are* avenged" say the men at Confederate X Roads. They are the more confident because the fair lady was a widow.

A writer in the *Christian Union* denies that Thomas Crouch, who served in the Confederate army, is the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen." He credits F. N. Crouch, a popular English composer, who came to this country with an Italian opera troupe in 1848.

A well known divine of Maine, on a recent visit to the Centennial, gained admittance to the Girard College by assuming the character of a flashy young man. He put his hat on one side, and with a cigar in his mouth and a little cane, no questions were asked, and he glided in.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent physician, in a letter published in the London *Times*, says that a hospital and private practice of more than thirty years has convinced him that even the moderate use of fermented beverages diminishes the mental power to an extent few people are aware of.

Colonel Gordon, of the Egyptian exploration party in Africa, who succeeded in getting the little steamer Khedive as far as the Kakede falls, is now taking her to pieces and intends to transport her in this way above Ripon falls, there to put her together again and launch her on the Victoria Nyanza. The enormous importance from a geographical point of view of getting a steamer afloat on the great lake is obvious.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch Tappan was married to a Chicago man named Richmond, a few days ago. This is her sixth investment, we believe. When she took the hand of her beloved William, and slipped the bridal ring upon his coy finger, she responded tenderly:

"I think there be six Richmonds in the field;
Five have I slain and this is one."

Length of service in the British army often extends beyond the limits usual in this country. Attention has been directed to the case of Colonel Henry Grierson, retired from the Fifteenth Foot, after a service of forty-three years in the corps, six of which were passed in it in company with his father, the late Lieutenant Colonel W. Grierson, who joined the regiment as a cepta in in August, 1804. Thus father and son served in the regiment upwards of seventy-two years.

And still the wild Centennial tourist is rampant in the streets and public buildings of Washington. A woman lately rushed up to the open door of one of the rooms in the Treasury in which ladies were busily counting money, and bawled out, "Is Miss Sniffkins in here? She was Jerushy Jinkins, and then she married old Sniffkins, who starved and beat her, folks said, and she got a divorce, and I dunno which name she goes by now, but she's counting money in the Treasury somewhere."

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DOSLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARREL,	23.	WILLIAM NEES,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS FUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILSUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McKELROY, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and other reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It coats but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, regulates the bowels and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine is made from the celebrated Calisaya Bark of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vivacious feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, it would be well to carefully purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and bearing his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scarify, Pin Worms and other kinds of worms, call on or send for circular. Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. For testimonials of wonderful ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. NWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
63 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta ?

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3.250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule of Rates of Advertising, sent free on any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

THE CENTENNIAL TORCH!
Patented August 1, 1876.
AN ENTIRE NOVELTY.
The ONLY TORCH with EXTRA ATTACHMENT for Filling Fonts.
Will burn steadily for 3 hours and allow two hundred flashes. One hundred of these torches will make more display than five hundred of any others.
Manufactured and for sale by the
SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NWF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ALLEN HELLAWELL and SAMUEL J. LAMBERT, of Mahoning county, Ohio, EMANUEL HARTZELL and SIMON HARTZELL, of Trumbull county, Ohio, members of the co-partnership styled "MAHONING IRON COMPANY," carrying on business in said District, bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 3, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
W

FOR SALE OR RENT.
First Class Steam Distillery,
COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Capacity 80 bushels per day. Railroad Siding to door. Located at BUTLER, Pa. Will be sold on very easy terms; or, if not sold, will be leased.
Address
ALEX. MITCHELL,
Ws Cashier First National Bank, Butler, Pa

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEEMANS, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.
1876.
UNPREC
Wm. Semple
Has open now and on counters
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New and Desirable Dress Goods.
—:o:—
Large and most complete stock of French, English and Fancy Dress Fabrics at the very lowest prices.
NEW SILKS.
Black and Colored Silks of the most celebrated manufacture, combining all the very latest shades and colorings, with the very low prices at which these goods are offered, make this a specially attractive department.
BROCADES.
Among the many novelties now on our counters are: Alpaca and Diagonal Brocades, Cashmere and Sateen Brocades, Gasmuere Plaids, Armure Stripes, Damassee and Mohair Brocades, Sicilian Basket Cloths, and many other attractions, such as an elegant stock of Black and Colored Cashmeres, our stock of which stands unrivaled; all specially adapted to street and housewear, at the lowest prices.
FLANNELS.
A full and complete stock of Eastern and Country Flannels, in Plain, Twilled and Barred, at lowest mill prices. At 12½c, good heavy Blue Twilled Flannel. At 16c, extra heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
WATERPROOFS.
At 50c upward, extra good Black Waterproofs,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 31, 1876.

In the banking circles of this city the closing day of the month developed no new features of special importance. Light offerings of commercial paper, with the funds of the banks generally pretty well employed, continued to characterize the financial situation as quiet but tolerably satisfactory. Reports of the progress of the fall trade show an encouraging state of affairs, and a compilation of commercial and financial news warrants the belief that the country is slowly but surely working its way toward better times. On the eve of a Presidential election, of course, no one anticipates any extraordinary animation, and from now until the excitement is at an end it is probable that the commercial movement will experience a gradual contraction. The feeling at business centers meanwhile continues healthy and hopeful. According to the Chicago *Tribune* of Friday, mercantile collections improved, but the Northwest have improved, and interior orders for currency are on the increase. The regular pork packing season commences in November, and for the increased requirements upon them, the bankers are making preparations. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* reports that "a large and satisfactory week's trade in every department. Collections are not every department, but a decided improvement is reported." The Kansas City (Mo) *Times* says "collections were never better," and adds: "For all the leading descriptions of merchandise, the demand during the past week has been heavy and the success of business is evidently all, if not more than was calculated upon even by the most sanguine." An Baltimore there has been less trade within the few days past than during the earlier part of the month; "but," says the *Sun*, "there is no despondency, and for most of the leading articles a fair business is reported on a rising scale of values." The South Atlantic cities are beginning to share in the improvement experienced by the rest of the country. The Charleston *Journal of Commerce* gives expression to this feeling when it says: "The tone of commercial affairs during the past week has been brighter than any period since the commencement of the busy season, and it only needs the welcome appearance of a good frost to insure a large and profitable winter trade." The cotton movement at Savannah continues, and as the fever has about disappeared from there, a freer distribution of certain dues may be anticipated. The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 21st reports trade in all that part of Georgia as satisfactory. The *Constitutionalist* calls it "very active." At New Orleans, the *Prices Current* of Tuesday says: "The general movement has shown increased animation since our last issue and most branches of the wholesale trade doing a satisfactory business." The Philadelphia *Prices Current* of Saturday reports the aggregate business there in excess of this period last year, though not up to general anticipation. Reports from New England show that while business in some departments has slackened off, in others it continues good.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
October 31, 1876.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	110
6-20's, 1867, coupon	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1867	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1868, registered	117	117	117	117	117	117
10-40's	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
New 5-per cents	114	114	114	114	114	114
Western Union	74	74	74	74	74	74
Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	21	21
Panama	98	98	98	98	98	98
Adams Express	98	98	98	98	98	98
Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	90	90	90	90
American Express	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
United States	71	71	71	71	71	71
Erie	11	11	11	11	11	11
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Do. preferred	107	107	107	107	107	107
Rock Island	93	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul common	25	25	25	25	25	25
Do. preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash common	9	9	9	9	9	9
Fort Wayne	102	102	102	102	102	102
Ohio & Mississippi	18	18	18	18	18	18
Terre Haute	6	6	6	6	6	6
Do. preferred	14	14	14	14	14	14
N. Central	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	14	14	14	14	14	14
Del., Lack. & West	4	4	4	4	4	4
Del. Lack. & Western	93	93	93	93	93	93
S. Carolinas, April	3	3	3	3	3	3
S. Carolinas, July	3	3	3	3	3	3
Missouri 6's	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	49
Reading	....	....	17½
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	157½
Phila. Titville and Bal.	9	9¼	....
Lehigh Valley	49¼	....	....
Allegheny Valley	103	104	....
Central Transportation	40	41	....
P., C. & St. L. mort b'ds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Money 2@3 per cent., with offering at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $668,000. Customs receipts $255,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110 and at once the market became active owing to the war news from Europe, when there was advance to 110¼, but later it declined to 109¾, closing at that figure. Borrowing rates 2 per cent. to flat and carrying rates 1@3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon New Jersey Central convertible advanced to 89¾. Ohio and Mississippi seconds to 39 and Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible to 51½. Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts brought 116, and Albany and Susquehanna seconds 102. New Jersey Central consolidated firsts declined to 89½, but closed at 87 bid. State bonds quiet at nominal prices, except Tennessees, which are better. The stock market opened ¼ per cent. higher than it closed yesterday, but Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, ½ higher for Michigan Central and Erie, and ¼ lower for Western Union and Milwaukee and St. Paul common. The remainder of the list was unchanged. After a decline of ¼ per cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ¾ in Lake Shore and Western Union and New Jersey Central, the market began to advance, and in the first hour had advanced from ¾ to ⅞ per cent., the latter for Western Union. The next hour there was a decline of 1¼ per cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and from ¾ to ⅞ in the remainder of the list. Soon after noon the market became steady and prices recovered from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. This improvement was being maintained until the market was rudely disturbed by rumors that the conference of railway representatives had broken up in a row or had resulted in no agreement to settle the railroad war. Upon this rumor Lake Shore declined from 61¾ to 59, Michigan Central from 90¾ to 87¾, Western Union from 73¾ to 72, Northwestern common from 38¼ to 38, preferred from 60¾ to 60, St. Paul common from 25 to 24¾, preferred from 50 to 54¾, Wabash from 7⅛ to 70, Pacific Mail from 24½ to 23¾, New Jersey Central from 90¾ to 89¾, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 73¾ to 73, New York Central fell off from 103½ to 102¾. Toward the closing hour there was no important recovery from the general decline, however. New York Central closed at 103, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 73¼ and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central advanced from 10 to 11. The market closed active, unsettled and weak, although at three o'clock, the closing hour, nothing official was made public from the railroad conference. The transactions to-day were 153,700 shares, of which 2,600 were Erie, 31,600 Lake Shore, 1,300 North western, 14,600 Pacific Mail, 7,000 St. Paul, 32,400 Western Union, 3,600 Wabash, 25,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central and 3,700 Michigan Central. The exports of domestic produce for the week ending to-day are considerably larger than of late, amounting to $6,901,516. The *Express* says that it is probable the interest on the bonds of the city of Savannah, due to-morrow, will not be paid, no provision having yet been made therefor, and adds, "This is a sad case, particularly in view of the fact that the credit of the city has hitherto been so good; but every one will understand the cause, and if a default is made it will no doubt be but temporary. During the rapid yellow fever the city officers were unable to collect the taxes." The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
West. Union Tel.	73¼	Lock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	24¾
Do. preferred	55	Do. preferred	55
Pacific Mail	23¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	19
Do. preferred	4½	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	98	Terre Haute	7¼
Wells-Fargo Exp.	87½	Do. preferred	16½
American Express	50	Chicago & Alton	97
United States Ex.	69	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie	10¾	Delaware & L. & W.	73¾
Do. preferred	21	Atlantic & P. Tel.	10
Harlem	130	Missouri Pacific	93
Do. preferred	130	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	87½	Indiana Central	13
Kansas	25	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115
Lake Shore	59	Hannibal & St. Joe	14½
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	Union Pac. stock	61
Chicago and Alton	97	Central Pac. bonds	110
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	60	Del. and Lack. grants	100¾
C., C. C. & I.	10	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
New Jersey Cent.	89¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	115¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾	6's, 1881	111¾
5-20's, 1867	115¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1868	116¾	10-40's, coupons	115¾
		Currency 6's	124¾

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	67	Virginia, old	29½
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	27¾		

LONDON, October 31, 5 P. M.—An official dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that the Russian ultimatum had been presented to Turkey and created great excitement in financial circles here, and consols pressed feeling in all classes of European securities. The peaceful outlook is vanishing. The war feeling is revived. Advices from Berlin report a panic on the Bourse over the threatening advices from Russia, and stocks are declining. To-morrow, the semi-annual sitting day, will be a bank holiday.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, £188,000 was for shipment to the United States to pay for cotton. Consols 95 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do. 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 96; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes 106 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 31.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Gold 110½. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. Discount. Sterling exchange 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 31, 1876.

Commercial affairs were generally rather quiet to-day, but a steady movement was noted in most branches. Prices are generally steady without material change, except in petroleum, which underwent a severe decline, losing much of the ground gained yesterday. Prices being unaltered in produce, provisions, groceries and general merchandise, we omit extended quotations for this issue.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,511	Apples, bbls	88
Corn, bus	1,310	Cheese, bxs	465
Wheat, bus	24,880	Butter, pkgs	71
Barley, bus	537	Bacon, pcs	57
Oats, bus	3,000	Hay, tons	120
Potatoes, bus	2,701	Hay, bales	200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices for grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Produce and Breadstuffs.

GRAIN—There is a steady market with moderate transactions. Wheat is steady with millers a little disposed to take down values. We quote red winter, 90@92c; white winter, 96@98c; amber do $1 30@1 32; white $1 33@1 35. Corn is rather easy, being affected by large receipts of new car. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 56@57c for prime yellow; 52@55c for mixed; new car ears in large supply and weak at 43@45c ₱ bushel. Oats are easy but quotations unchanged. We quote prime white at 37@38c ₱ bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is steady and in fair demand at 70@72c. Barley is in liberal supply, and rather weak for spring. We quote at 85@87½c for prime to choice spring; prime fall $1 00@1 05. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is active and firm at unchanged quotations. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: XXX white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 family do $6 75@7 00; bran, per ton, $16 00@16 50; chop feed, $20 00@21 00; No. 1 timothy hay, $18 00@19 00; No. 2 do, $16 00@17 00; mixed do, $14 00@15 00; baled straw, $8 00@9 00; loose do, $6 00@7 00; choice potatoes, 75@80c; Early Rose, 75@80c; Peerless, 70@75c; Burbanks, 70@75c; Peachblows, 70@75c; Hebrons, 70@75c; Snowflakes, 70@75c; Mercers, 70@75c; Pinkeyes, 70@75c; Compton's Surprise, 70@75c; Jackson Whites, 70@75c; Prolific, 70@75c; Early Ohios, 70@75c; Beauty of Hebron, 70@75c; Carmans, 70@75c; Rose, 70@75c; Brownells Beauty, 70@75c; Vermont Gems, 70@75c; Early Vermont, 70@75c; Early Goodrich, 70@75c; Early Sunrise, 70@75c; Early Harvest, 70@75c; Early Blue, 70@75c; Early Telephone, 70@75c; Early Blush, 70@75c; Early Maine, 70@75c; Early Michigan, 70@75c; Early Ohio, 70@75c; Early Rose

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK. PITTSBURGH, PA., October 31, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum
7 A.M.	30.105	54	93
2 P.M.	30.037	57	92.5
9 P.M.	30.093	54	78

Mean Barometer....30.08; Highest thermom. 78
Mean thermom.... 64.7 Lowest thermom.. 52

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 31, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 67; S.: clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. —; S.: fair.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 60; N. E.: foggy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 43; cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 66; S.: fair.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 60; S. E.: threatening.
Leavenworth, Kas.—Ther. 61; S. E.: it. rain.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 68; S.: clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 64; S.: clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 60: clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 48; N.: fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 60; foggy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 46; N.: cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 35; N. W.: clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 60: clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 55; N. W.: clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 68; S. E.: haze.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 66; S.: cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 66; S. E.: fair.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 27; E.: cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 71; S. E.: fair.

Allegheny Finances.

City Controller, James Brown, Esq., of Allegheny, has transmitted us a complete report of the financial operations of our city municipality during the month of October. We publish from it the appended recapitulation:

Receipts per month of October	$ 45,678 44
Balance in treasury October 1st	85,999 88
Total	$131,678 32
Disbursements for the month of October	$ 39,970 38
Balance on hand November 1st	$92,307 94
Deposited in city depositories	$92,307 94

The Zug Mill Relief Fund.

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer of the Zug Mill Relief Fund, reports the following additional contributions:

Previously reported	$ 5,972 37
Isabella Furnace Company employees	65 00
Tilden and Hendricks Club, of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards	13 75
German United Evangelical Church, Allegheny	16 00
C. F. Neale, Collector	24 00
Cash	50 00
King, Son & Co.	20 00
Employees King, Son & Co.	22 50
Stewart Bros.	20 00
Employees McKee & Bro.	6 75
Lawrence Savings Bank	25 00
Employees Lawrence Savings Bank	185 00
John Quill	3 00
Ankrum C. O'Donnell (collected)	121 75
Wilson, Walker & Co.	50 00
Wilson, Walker & Co.'s employees	125 00
Walter Sisters and employees	25 00
Dispatch Hayes and Wheeler fund	26 00
Total	$6,767 97

The West Diamond Pavement.

Samuel McElhenney filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday morning, against S. R. Johnston, the city of Pittsburgh and the Treasurer and Controller of this city. The plaintiff sets forth that S. R. Johnston & Co., of which firm he is a member, took the contract for paving the West Diamond with wood and completed the work. Since then Mr. Johnston has been drawing money due the firm from the city on this account, and paying his private accounts instead of settling the debts of the firm. Mr. McElhenney asks to have a receiver appointed, and an injunction issued against the City Controller and Treasurer, restraining them from paying Mr. Johnston any more money in account of the firm. The city yet owes the firm about $1,000.

Probable Murder.

At a late hour Monday night drunken parties were seen carousing around Sharpsburg, creating considerable of an uproar and awakening many of the citizens who had retired for the night. Among these parties were Edward Wickham and Bryant Naughton, both of whom, it is reported, were considerably under the influence of liquor, and, consequently very boisterous. After parading around for some time, shouting and cursing, an argument sprang up between them, which soon made them bitter enemies, and as they were approaching the residence of Mr. George Chalfant, in the upper end of the town, Wickham ran into the street and picking up a heavy clinker, hurled it at Naughton's head. The missile struck its mark, and Naughton was knocked senseless. Wickham then fled, and Naughton was conveyed to a house in the vicinity. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and it became evident that the skull was fractured. The injured man is in a critical condition. A warrant has been issued, and officers are trying to capture Wickham.

That Allegheny County History.

The troubles of the agents of L. H. Evarts & Co., publishers of the History of Allegheny County, in getting their money from those who subscribed for the work have already been referred to, as well as a criminal prosecution before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Mr. Kimball, one of said agents, for misdemeanor, in that the defendant had served a summons on him to appear before Squire Snodgrass, of Braddock, when, as alleged, that magistrate had not issued the summons. At a hearing yesterday 'Squire Snodgrass testified that he had issued the summons on Mr. Herdt, the prosecutor, and that the paper served on him was a true copy of the same. Alderman Smith required Mr. Kimball to enter bail in $300 for his appearance at court. Several of the subscribers of the work were sued before Alderman Edgar, who gave judgment against each of them for the subscription price—$8—and costs. These parties will appeal to the courts.

Election Supervisors.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on petition of C. S. Fetterman and John W. Wiley, Esqs., United States Commissioner H. D. Gamble, Esq., was appointed Supervisor-in-Chief for the Western District of Pennsylvania to supervise the election of the National and Congressional tickets, and with power to suggest to the Court the names of one Supervisor for each party in each election precinct of the district upon petition of a Republican and Democratic voter of the precinct asking such appointment. The duties of the supervisors thus appointed shall be, in brief, to challenge all persons to whom either of the inspectors object on suspicion of their not being qualified electors of the district; to remain at the polling places and have personal supervision of the ballot boxes until all the votes are polled, the ballots counted and the returns made out, and to forward the same to the Supervisor-in-Chief.

John F. Dravo, Esq.

The New Castle *Courant* pays the following deserved compliment to Captain John F. Dravo, who addressed the citizens of that place recently:

Mr. Dravo took for his text the Democratic platform, and made altogether the most telling speech of the campaign. He is an earnest, common sense, practical man, a producer, and identified with all the interests of men who earn their bread by producing that which furnishes bread to others and builds up the prosperity and developes the resources of the country. His audience was in full sympathy with the speaker from the start, and for an hour and twenty minutes, which seemed to pass away in half an hour, gave most respectful and interested attention, only interrupting with hearty, and apparently unrestrainable applause as the solid, sledge hammer blows came in. There was no clap-trap, no funny stories, no attempt at wit, no stale jokes, but just such talk as an honest, common sense people wanted to hear from an honest, conscientious, earnest man, who fully understood, and was capable of so presenting in his hearers the great issues which those hearers must take part in deciding.

A Word to the Wise.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Tilden's "ingubrious letter" reminds us of Ahab, the King of Israel, when he went to Ramoth Gilead to meet the King of Syria in battle. He urged Jehosophat, the King of Judah, to go into battle clad in his own robes, but said, "I will disguise myself and enter into the battle." Disguised as he was, a certain man drew a bow at a venture and smote him between the joints of the harness, till he cried out to the driver of his chariot, "Turn thine hand and carry me out of the host; for I am wounded."

The Democratic party must be intensely disgusted with Tilden, Hopkins and Cooly ran, as they attempt to don the robes of honesty and justice, by professing to ignore rebel claims and voting their payment. Let voters bear in mind, *the snake may have a new skin, but they'll find the same old snake within.* Let them not be deluded by their assertions in favor of a protective tariff—they belong to a free trade party—their policy strikes at the very root of the success and wealth of the workingman, the education of his children and all that he holds dear. Opposed to these men we have a man who has the liberty of his country, the success of his fellows at heart; upright and honest. No man has a better record in Pennsylvania than Russell Errett. He has ever espoused the cause of the downtrodden and unfortunate. Often as we have appealed to him in the cause of suffering humanity, we have ever found him ready to aid us with his purse, as well as the columns of his paper, which have ever been open to our appeals in behalf of the poor. If you would send to Congress a man with an eye single to the best interests of this Commonwealth, one who will devote himself to its success and prosperity, go to the polls on the 7th of November, not to vote for wolves in sheep's clothing, but to vote the *entire Republican ticket.*

A. A. W.

TO-DAY is the festival of All Saints, a holiday in the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches. To-morrow will be *All Soul's Day.*

DOCTOR JACOBUS.

The Funeral Services at the First Presbyterian Church—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Deceased, &c., &c.

The funeral services of the late Dr. M. W. Jacobus occurred yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church. The religious labors of the deceased, his eminent social qualities, and the purity of his life, made the occasion one of great moment and deep solemnity. Among the mourners were the students and faculty of the Western Theological Seminary, the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary and the United Presbyterian Seminary, a sombre throng of men who, arm in arm, preceded the cortege to the church in this city.

The casket and floral offerings were particularly noticeable, the former being of rosewood, satin lined, and bearing upon it a silver plate:

MELANCTHON WM. JACOBUS, D.D., LL.D.
Born September 19, 1816.
Died October 28, 1876.

The floral gifts were beautiful and profuse. One large crown of fragrant and snowy flowers lay upon the casket. An anchor and cross were presented by the wives of the Faculty of the Seminary, and two beautiful pillows of choicest floral design rested at the head of the deceased. Loose flowers were strewn about in profusion, so that the air was heavy with sweetest perfume. The coffin was carried to and from the hearse at the house and church by Messrs. Snowden, Davies, Irwin, Luther, Clarke, Ely and two others, whose names we were unfortunately unable to obtain. These gentlemen were all students at the Western Seminary.

THE PALL-BEARERS.

The following gentlemen were appointed pall-bearers. Of these, Drs. Hodge, Allison and Wilson, and Messrs. Laughlin and Nevin escort the remains to Newark:

Dr. Hodge,	Dr. Lowrie,
Dr. Wilson,	Jno. Laughlin, Esq.,
Dr. McKinney,	T. H. Nevin, Esq.,
Dr. Allison,	Samuel Rea, Esq.,
Dr. Jos. King, M. D.	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Dr. Ja. Halsey,	Dr. C. C. Beatie.
Dr. Hornblower,	

After the reading of a Scriptural selection, and a prayer by Dr. Lowrie, at the residence, the funeral *cortege* proceeded to Dr. Scovel's (First Presbyterian) Church, which was reached at just two o'clock. The entire route was lined with a quiet, observant crowd, and the line of carriages extended from the St. Clair Hotel on this side, across the Suspension bridge, and far up Federal street, Allegheny. Arrived at the edifice, the dense mass of students parted and the coffin was borne inside while the grand organ poured mournful melody through the building.

The anthem by Raumback—"I heard a voice," was faithfully given by the choir after Dr. Scovel had offered an opening prayer.

The hymn commencing "How blest the righteous when he dies" was then sung by the congregation.

After the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture the hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung as a solo by Miss Jean Wallace, with touching and exquisite effect.

Prayer was then offered by Dr. Hodge.

Dr. Hornblower followed in a lengthy oration on the life, character and services of the deceased.

The venerable Dr. Beaty, of Steubenville, concluded with a brief address.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the church the remains were taken to the Union Depot, and thence on a train for Newark, N. J., for interment. Through the courtesy of General McCullough and Superintendent J. D. Layng, the President's car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was placed at the disposal of the friends and escort of the deceased, and was attached to the train bearing the remains, which departed eastward at 4:40 P. M. A delegation of students from Princeton College and Newark escorted the remains to their last resting place.

In Memoriam.

Many of the religious bodies of this community met yesterday and gave expression to their sense of sorrow at the death of Dr. Jacobus. The following are among the resolutions of sympathy, etc., adopted at their meetings:

THE BAPTISTS.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday morning, the following preamble and resolution were passed:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the knowledge of the Conference of the Baptist ministers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that the Rev. Professor M. W. Jacobus, D. D., departed this life on Saturday morning last,

Resolved, That we unitedly express our sympathy with the sorrowing relatives, for whom for him as a Christian brother and as a divine, and that Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Rev. J. S. Wrightman and Rev. Wm. H. McKinney be appointed a committee to attend the funeral on behalf of this Conference.

U. P. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The faculty of the U. P. Theological Seminary, at a meeting held yesterday, in relation to the death of Dr. Jacobus, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove by death Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., L.L.D., Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary in this city—a position which he has occupied for twenty-five past; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we the Faculty of the United Presbyterian Seminary of Allegheny, cherishing as we have done, a high respect for this brother, not only as one who has by his extensive erudition and indefatigable labors, advanced the cause of theological literature, but as one whose conduct has ever been that of the Christian gentleman, do hereby express the deep sorrow which his removal has awakened in our hearts and our warm sympathy with those who have by this Providence been deprived of his counsel, labors and fellowship.

2. That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased we will as a faculty accompanied by the students of this Seminary, join in the procession that follows his remains from his dwelling in Allegheny to the First Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh.

A. D. CLARK, President,
J. T. COOPER, Secretary.

R. P. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Professors and students of this institution, at a meeting yesterday, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Rev. Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobus, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply sympathize with the family of Dr. Jacobus in the loss of a husband and father, and earnestly pray that they may have the presence of the Comforter in this hour of their deep affliction.

2. That we sympathize with the Theological Seminary, with which he was connected, in the loss of a Professor so distinguished as a scholar, and so esteemed for his Christian character and social qualities; and with the Presbyterian Church with which he was so closely identified, not only as a Professor in one of her most prominent Seminaries, but as an earnest and efficient promoter of many of her most important schemes.

3. That in the death of Dr. Jacobus, we lament in common with all the Evangelical Churches, the loss of a sound and judicious commentator, whose labors have been abundantly blessed to many in assisting them to a more correct and satisfactory knowledge of the inspired word of God.

4. That we recognize in this dispensation, the hand of a merciful Providence. This good soldier of Christ died with his armor on. Crowned by the gracious sparing of the bitterness of death. He has been removed from a wide sphere of active usefulness here to a higher and wider sphere there where "His servants serve him." His loins girded and lamp burning he heard the voice of the Bridegroom and was ready.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Signed on behalf of the seminary,

J. R. W. SLOANE,
D. B. WILLSON.

CANONSBURG, OHIO.

The Crops—Temperance—The Elections.

In this vicinity the crops are gathered and threshed and garners groan with grain-fatness. Our village of 163 inhabitants has been visited by typhoid fever in an epidemic form, there being upward of fifty cases within its bounds—nearly one-third of its inhabitants having been, and are now, afflicted. And yet its ravages increase; only about five families in the village have not yet been visited by it.

A Temperance League has been organized, whose object is to battle against intemperance in this place. They combine moral suasion, prayer and the law, with moderate effect.

Our October election passed off quietly, with a gain of ten for the Republicans in the township (it being Democratic) and a gain of nearly one hundred for the Republicans in the county—Carroll. The cry of "Tilden and Reform" is no incentive to action in that direction, and instead of thrilling a majority of our voters, it falls lifelessly upon their ears. It will be dreadful Hayes(y) in November. ZED.

October 30, 1876.

STILL ANOTHER CHANCE.

For the Centennial and New York.

The irrepressible Smythe, in addition to the excursion which leaves this morning, has arranged for a *special run* to Philadelphia and New York, on Tuesday evening next—the evening of election day. The same cheap rates will be offered—seven dollars to Philadelphia and nine dollars to New York, for the round trip. Tickets good for ten days, to return on any train. To gratify those who wish to hear the election news, arrangements have been made for getting returns at Altoona, Huntingdon, Harrisburg and Lancaster. This will suit a great many who want to stay at home on election day, and still get a chance to see the Centennial at the reduced rates.

MONDAY'S FINAL RALLY.

Additional Preparations—List of Committees Representing the Leading Pittsburgh Industries.

The Committee of Fifty, of which John W. Riddell, Esq., is Chairman, appointed to take charge of the preparations for the final grand rally of the Republicans on Monday next, have established themselves in military headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on the floor immediately under the Republican County Executive Committee rooms. Here all the details are being arranged, and full information will be given callers. All day yesterday and last evening the rooms were crowded, and a great deal of the preliminary work arranged and systematized. As already stated, in addition to the magnificent display which will be made by the multitude of marching clubs, all the leading industries of the county will be represented. Neighboring counties will send their quotas of men, while the farmers, butchers, tradesmen, mechanics, miners and artisans of all classes will be fully represented. The ladies, too, are preparing for the demonstration, and we have no hesitation in predicting that next Monday's display will surpass that of any previous campaign. It will be truly a representative Republican reunion, vast in its proportions, and important in its bearings.

Chairman Riddell, of the Committee of Arrangements, makes the following announcement:

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH, October 31, 1876.

The following committees are announced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Demonstration on Monday next. The Chairmen of committees are requested to promptly convene the members thereof at such times and places as may be practicable for organization.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

IRON FIRMS.

WM. WOODS, Chairman.

E. M. Byers, Park Painter, Robt. H. Marshall, John J. Williams, John Q. Everson, J. Stewart Brown, W. J. Moorhead, Wm. J. Lewis, D. B. Oliver, Hugh McDonald, A. Laughlin, Jr., Thos. M. Carnegie, James H. Lindsay, Geo. H. Chalfant, James Lewis, Henry Lloyd, Jr., John Z. Speer, Wm. Clark, James Verner, Jr., Wm. A. Tomlinson.

STEEL.

JAMES PARK, JR., Chairman; Chas. Parkin, R. J. Anderson, Calvin Wells, William Singer.

GLASS.

D. C. RIPLEY, Chairman; John Adams, T. B. Atterbery, Jenkin Jones, James Duncan, William King, John McM. King, H. S. McKee, Thomas Evans, Andrew Bryce, David Chairer, Thomas Pears, James A. Chambers.

COAL MEN.

JOSEPH WALTON, Chairman; J. D. Rishel, O'Neil & Co., Lyon, Wood & Co., J. C. Risher & Co., Hubert & Roberts, Robbins & Jenkins, S. S. Brown, Huntsman, Miller & Co., Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co., Fort Pitt Coal Co., Mansfield Coal and Coke Co., Dickson, Stewart & Co., Cory & Co., G. & W. Jones, Foster, Clark & Wood, James A. Stone, Culp & Gamble, Farrow & Gumbert, William Neal, F. C. Negley, W. P. Rend & Co., Oak Ridge Coal Company, D. Steen & Son, Pittsburgh and Walnut Hill Coal Company, Midway Coal Company, C. H. Armstrong & Son, John Penny, James O'Neal, Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company, Shafton Gas Coal Company, Westmoreland Gas Coal Company, New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, Henderson & Co., Dickson, Ardary & Co., T. B. Stewart and John Matthews.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.

W. H. Wheeler, Howe Sewing Machine Company; F. C. Biggert, Weed Sewing Machine Company; W. L. Caldwell, Singer Sewing Machine Company.

TEAMSTERS.

JOHN BOYD, Seventh ward, Chairman. Daniel Dempsey, Bennett P. O.; John Colvin, metal yard; Jacob Wilbert, Liberty street.

GREAT MEETING AT MANSFIELD

Large Torchlight Procession—Great Enthusiam—Able Speeches.

Decidedly the largest meeting ever seen in this section, was held in Mansfield last night. Before the meeting was organized the various clubs of this place, and a number of visiting clubs marched through the streets of the borough, making a display, the finest and most impressive of its kind, and one that caused the Democrats to open and bless their eyes at sight of the members and orderly marching of the participants. Fully one thousand men were in line, marshaled under Mr. M. A. Bartlett, Jr., as Chief Marshal, with a large number of aids. The following order was observed:

Marshal, A. McNeil, with aids.
Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry Club of Clinton.
Union Township Cavalry Club.
West End Gas Coal Battalion.
Thirty fifth Ward and Thirty-sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, commanded by Maj. W. W. Erwin.
Company B, Chartiers Township.
Company A, Mansfield Hayes and Wheeler Club, Capt. A. J. McQuitty.
Company B, Mansfield Hayes and Wheeler Club, Capt. Geo. Thompson.
Mansfield Hayes and Wheeler Club, Capt. Wm. Glinn.

After the procession, the meeting was organized by calling M. B. Brown, Esq., to the chair, and electing John S. McCullough, William McKean, A. Greeg, John Monsham and Samuel McQuitty, Vice Presidents.

H. A. Collier, Esq., first addressed the meeting, in a logical and matter-of-fact statement. He was followed by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, in a stirring speech.

Prof. J. W. Pope enlivened the proceedings with his popular songs.

Dr. J. T. Updegraff was present to address the meeting, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the urgency of making the train, the dence was unfortunately obliged to forego that pleasure. As it was, the speeches of Messrs. Collier and Humphreys were masterly efforts and were received with the most marked appreciation. Such a display of enthusiasm has never before been seen in Mansfield. The vast throng, numbering nearly 3,000, adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the whole ticket.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Brass" was repeated last evening in a very happy way to an amused and applauding audience. The play is in every way suited to success, being sparkling, lively, and with a vein of true sentiment running through it, which sets off the fun to advantage. Mr. Rowe's *Wanton Stray*, the central figure of the piece, received considerable attention in our notice of Monday evening's performance, and we hardly need repeat the approval expressed then. It is a successful and taking effort in the comic line and deserves the success it has won.

Our space last evening did not permit us to give the supporting characters the notice they deserved. It has been a long time since a play has been presented at the Opera House in which the strength of the company was more evenly distributed, or in which the parts and the players were more completely fitted to each other. Miss Fletcher and Miss Hastings costumed their parts magnificently and acted them with taste and spirit. Miss Bernard gave a very touching representation of the pathetic heroine in a manner which interested and pleased her hearers. Stockwell strikes a new line in the personation of a very smug and sleek young curate which is well worth seeing. Mr. Bock's heavy business is well done in the main, and is not so overstrained as many of his performances. Mr. Willard gives a careful and easy rendering of his part, Mr. Harris is much better than usual in the character of the erring and repentant husband, while Messrs. Bowen and Hicks as the old men are both as good as usual. The play will be repeated this evening and during the week, and will, we doubt not, continue to attract large and delighted audiences.

Library Hall—"London Assurance."

The performance of Boucicault's best comedy, "London Assurance," at Library Hall, last evening, was as excellent and pleasing as the best talent and most careful preparation could make it. Miss Augusta Dargon as *Lady Gay Spanker*, struck out an entirely different line of acting from that of the previous evening, but her brilliant impersonation of the dashing, bold, free, and yet charming heroine was not less pleasing on that account. Miss Dargon is the ideal *Lady Gay*, in wit, spirit and delightful naturalness. We have seen many representations of the fair Amazon, but never knew the character better taken, nor the fine dash of the chase so well given. It was a singularly intellectual personality, moreover, and its success was due to brilliant art, instead of that physical exuberance which often supplies the place of art. Miss Rachel Noah's *Grace Harkaway* was a very bright and charming character and quite pleasing to the audience. The *Sir Harcourt Courtly* of Mr. Loveday was unexceptionably good, as his work always is. Mr. James H. Taylor as *Dazzle*, Mr. Beck as *Charles Courtly*, Mr. James Taylor as *Max Harkaway* and Mr. France as *Dolly Spanker*, were all excellent—in fact the company throughout was judiciously cast, and this made the comedy an entire success.

This evening Henry VIII. will be given with the full strength of the company in the cast. Miss Dargon's *Queen Katherine* has been spoken of very highly, and the play should attract a large audience.

City Finances.

City Controller, R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., has promptly sent us the monthly report of the condition of the city finances for October. We make the following extract:

Balance in treasury October 1	$260,001 26
Receipts for October	57,611 29
Total	$417,616 85
Disbursements in October	203,533 40
Balance in treasury October 31	$211,083 45
Deposited in City Depositories	$211,083 45

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

SPLENDID MEETING AT WEST LIBERTY.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in West Liberty borough, Monday evening, October 30th. On motion of Thomas Algeo, Esq., the meeting was called to order, whereupon John Paul, Esq., was elected chairman, and William Hass, John W. Patterson, C. Wilhelm, John R. Neeld and Captain Winters Vice Presidents. The following marching clubs were present: Company C, West End Battalion, Captain A. Winters commanding, from Banksville; Hayes and Wheeler club of West Liberty borough, W. L. McIlvaine, Captain commanding, and the Pioneer club of the Thirty-second ward. Speeches were delivered by Thomas Culbertson, Esq., and Joseph S. Haymaker, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the solid Republican ticket. Much credit is due Mr. C. Wilhelm and his worthy wife for the handsome decorations provided for the speakers' stand, immediately in front of their residence.

MEETING AT WHITEHALL.

The Republicans of Baldwin township had a splendid meeting at Whitehall last night. The Baldwin township Straightaways, Captain McGibbony, were out in full force, and the R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club from Pittsburgh, were also in attendance. The venerable Thomas Verner, Esq., who has been for nearly sixty years a voter in that neighborhood, presided, and speeches were made by J. H. Burtt, John S. Lambie and Russell Errett, Esqs., after which the glee club furnished excellent music.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

As the Pioneer club of Mt. Washington were proceeding quietly through the Thirty-second ward, they passed a crowd of Democratic roughs on the corner. Nothing was said by either side until half the club had passed the corner, when a brick was hurled into the ranks by an unknown scoundrel in the Democratic crowd at the corner. The missile struck a young man name Joyce on the head, cutting a very severe gash therein and shocking him considerably. The cowardly rascals then fled, and thus escaped a severe castigation. Every effort should be made to apprehend the perpetrator of the foul outrage, and if captured we have no doubt he will receive his just desert.

ANOTHER STRAW.

A vote was taken yesterday on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with the following result: Hayes and Wheeler, 136; Tilden and Hendricks, 63. The ladies on the train voted as follows: Hayes and Wheeler, 169; Tilden and Hendricks, 56.

THE PHILOSOPHER VS. MCCREERY.

To orator J. H. McCreery, formerly of Bever.

DEER SUR—You ar a yung man of smal experiens and littel education and i note you ar ambishus to speek on the grate questions wich agitait the hole nashun. I am an older man than yu and ov cours no a good deel more, and I wud lik to tak yu in hand and discus the condishun ov the nashun including the niggers name yure man and place—yu can hav as many speeches as you pleas, i only want wun shot, thats enuff for mee now put up or shutt up

trooly, et setery &c

J MCKEE
Statesman and orator.

ANOTHER JOINT DISCUSSION.

Both Republicans and Democrats of Hite's Station, in East Deer township, having announced and secured speakers for a meeting on Monday evening last, on the arrival of the speakers Mr. P. Y. Hite, on behalf of the Democrats, proposed a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign. The Republicans accepted the challenge, and arranged for the meeting.

The meeting was held in the schoolhouse. A delegation from Tarentum, numbering about eighty-five persons, was in attendance. There were several hundred people present. The school-house was packed, and many outside, unable to gain entrance, listened at the doors and windows. The meeting organized by the election of the following officers, the Democrats having a representative in Mr. P. Y. Hite:

President—Hugh Wood. Vice Presidents—Lewis Peterson, Captain Kipp, P. Y. Hite. Secretaries—R. W. Rowe and Samuel Cingersmith.

The Democrats were represented in the person of John C. Graham, Esq., a member of the bar, and the Republicans by Miles S. Humphreys and John S. Lambie Esqs. It was arranged that Mr. Humphreys should open, Mr. Graham to follow and Mr. Lambie to close.

Mr. Humphreys, in a speech occupying about forty-five minutes, discussed the importance of the issues of the pending campaign, showed the falsity of the Democratic cry of reform and the danger of electing a free trade House of Representatives. Mr. Hite commanded the undivided attention of his hearers and concluded his speech amid ringing applause.

Mr. Graham, in his speech, was somewhat severe on Grantism. He informed his hearers that the war and the doctrine of "to the victors belong the spoils" were entirely overruled by the fact that every wounded soldier was an evidence of that settlement. He claimed that there were more soldiers now employed by the House of Representatives than in the army before. He denounced the Republican party for reducing the tariff. He claimed that the Tilden letter was a complete and final answer to the cry about the payment of the Southern claims, and finally he denounced the keeping open the wounds caused by the war. Mr. Graham is an able speaker, and was listened to attentively throughout his remarks.

John S. Lambie, Esq., closed the debate in a speech occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. His speech was argumentative, logical, powerful. Mr. Lambie has a habit of clinching his arguments with facts, leaving his opponents no means of escaping or evading them. He carried the audience with him to the close of his address, and every body there admitted that his points were unassailable. The Democrats, while agreeing that Mr. L. had the best of the contest in the way of argument, contended that he would not have signal victory if his speech had not been the closing one. In this belief they have issued another challenge to a joint discussion, which has been accepted, and the debate will take place shortly.

MEETING IN STOWE TOWNSHIP.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last evening in Stowe township. There were at least five hundred people present, a goodly number of them being Democrats. Eloquent and convincing addresses were delivered by J. C. Haymaker and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esqs., which were listened to with the closest attention. Stowe township promises to give an increased Republican vote.

NOTE.

Major W. C. Cooke, of the Grand Central Battalion of Allegheny requests all members who have caps, capes and leggings to report the same at battalion headquarters this evening, without fail.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

The case of James Kelly vs. the city of Pittsburgh, an appeal from the Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by Messrs. W. H. and Albert N. Sutton for appellant, and City Attorney Thos. S. Bigelow and George Shiras, Jr., for the city. In 1874, Mr. Kelly filed a bill in equity against the city, to restrain it from assessing his farm of 80 acres, or exercising any municipal jurisdiction over it, for the purpose of raising city revenues, so long as it is farm or agricultural land, and appropriated for such purposes, receiving no municipal protection and deriving no benefit from the expenditure of the city revenue. In October, 1874, a preliminary injunction was refused, and in November following Thomas MacConnell, Esq., was appointed examiner and master to take testimony. In September, 1875, the master filed his report, and on June 10, 1876, the case having been heard on the master's report and exceptions filed to it by Mr. Kelly's counsel, the exceptions were dismissed as was also the bill. The farm which is the subject of the suit was consolidated with the city in 1867. The complainant alleges that he is heavily taxed without any benefit whatever, paying assessments for water, for fire protection, for police, etc., while he has no advantage whatever from any of these things; that the Legislature cannot delegate to the city of Pittsburgh authority to tax lands which receive no benefit whatever from the taxes imposed; and that such taxation is virtually confiscation, or taking the private property of the city for public use, without compensation. On the other hand, the counsel for the city contended that the land has been benefited; that the new water works are in this new district and are largely for its benefit; that water pressure and water on Penn avenue are within a short distance of plaintiff's land; that police stations have been constructed, and a large force of police discriminated through out the annexed territory; that engine houses and engines, hose and other apparatus, including the fire alarm telegraph, have also been furnished to the new district, all of which has already and is still contributing largely to the increase in value of the plaintiff's and other lands in the district, and mainly at the expense of the taxpayers of the old city. The city says that the Supreme Court has declared that municipal corporations are subordinate agencies created by the Legislature, for the purpose of carrying out the details of government, and that the prerogative of the Legislature to create, enlarge or diminish such corporations is unquestionable. The power of the Legislature to create or enlarge must of necessity embrace the power to direct the raising of a revenue in the form of taxation to meet the necessary expenses of maintaining the municipal corporation. The city also claims that this case is covered by the decision in the Kitty Roup case.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore C. Co. and Iron Company vs. Allegheny National Bank. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error and Shiras contra.

Schmidt & Friday vs. Rush. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error and David Reed contra.

Hay vs. Ins. Co. vs. Commonwealth. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error and A. M. Brown contra. The case has reference to the cumulative voting system as provided in the Constitution. John C. McCutcheon was elected a director of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company under it, but the company refused to recognize him, claiming that they had a right to refuse to accept this provision of the Constitution. Application was made to the Common Pleas No. 1, which, on quo warranto, decided in favor of Mr. McCutcheon, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court. On the part of the directors it is claimed that they had a right to proceed under their charter and were not bound to accept the new Constitution as it is prospective and not retrospective.

The appeal of Rowand et al. certiorari to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Hamilton and Bardwin for plaintiff in error, and Slagle contra.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

The case of the United States vs. Wm. Rogers, indicted for perjury, was concluded. The defendant was charged with having committed purjury in swearing, when making application for a patent for an improvement in an apparatus for supplying gas as a fuel to furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, that he was a citizen of the United States, when in fact, he was at the time a subject of the Queen of Great Britain. The accused was a member of the firm of Rogers, Burchfield & Co., iron manufacturers at Loechburg, Pa., which went into bankruptcy some time since. The testimony adduced by the defendant showed that he had not sworn he was a citizen of the United States, the Notary Public, H. E. Davis, Esq., and his counsel, Mr. Johnson, both testifying that when that clause in the limited application for a patent was reached the words "citizen of the United States" were omitted and a subject of the "Queen of Great Britain" inserted. It was the understanding that the proper interlineation should be made, but the papers were forwarded to Washington before the necessary changes were made. After a brief argument the case was submitted to the jury, and a verdict of not guilty being rendered Mr. Rogers was promptly discharged by proclamation.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

In the matter of H. E. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny City, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, with leave to adjourn sale from time to time, as the assignee may deem best.

In the matter of Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny City, an order was made for a final hearing before Register Shafer on the 15th proximo, a petition for final discharge having been presented.

A petition for the final discharge of Wm. Mahler, bankrupt, was presented and a final hearing on the same, before Register Shafer, was fixed for the 20th of November next.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

THE GIVENS-EDGAR HOMICIDE.

The case of Samuel Givens, charged with the murder of William Thomas Edgar, was taken up in this court yesterday, and is still on trial. The parties, on the night of July 1st, got into a quarrel on Third avenue, this city, when Edgar was shot. A third man was present, but Givens was thought to have done the shooting, and was therefore arrested and indicted. Edgar was taken to the city hospital, subsequently to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he died on the 7th following.

For the Commonwealth appear District Attorney Monteith and W. C. Stillwagon, and for the defence, Thomas M. Marshall and William Reardon, Esqs.

The witnesses sworn thus far are Hattie Garland, Dr. M. H. Bowland, Dr. J. H. Buffum, Jennie Hamilton, Maggie Mercer, M. F. Sweeney, Tuesday, and others. The testimony is not very direct as to the identity of Givens, but the circumstances point to him as the guilty party. On trial.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

The November statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank, published elsewhere, makes a creditable showing. The directors and officers are experienced business men, and that their integrity is fully recognized is attested by the liberal share of confidence placed in them by depositors.

Municipal Printing.

Yesterday afternoon the City Printing Committee met, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair, and awarded the contract for printing for the past week